GEN. WHEELER JUSTIFIES HIS WHIP-PING OF THE SPANIARDS.

Another History of the Campaign Before Santlago-Gen. Wheeler Says His Advance Beyond Siboney Was in Accordance with Shafter's Orders-The Las

WASHINGTON, March 20,-Add.-Gen. Corbin. to-day made public the statement which Gen. Wheeler has felt called upon to make in order to, in his own language, "refute certain allegations which reflect upon the cavalry division which I had the honor to command

Gen. Wheeler begins by saving that some statements were made before the War Investigating Commission regarding the battle of Las Guasimas which do him great injustice and also that part of the army which fought that battle. He refers to the statement of Steven Bonsal that Gen. Wheeler was guilty of disobedience of orders, citing Gen. Miles and Gen. Lawton in such fashion as to give in his book the apparent weight of having been written by one of Gen. Lawton's staff, Gen. Wheeler says that to remain silent and neglect to refute the untruthful charges made by Boneat would be disloyal to the soldiers and to the country. He notes that it is with the approval of Major-Gen. Miles, the commanding General, that he makes the explanation now

The history of the movements begins with a otation of a statement made by Gen. Lawton before the War Commission to the effect that he had been directed by the General commanding to proceed to and capture Siboney. Gen. Wheeler tells how the troops landed, how he pointed out to Shafter the necessity of pursuing and beating the Spaniards before they could retreat behind their strong breastworks t'Santiago, and how Shatter and many officers fully concurred in the necessity for a speedy movement. He reports Shafter's order to "proceed to Juragua and throw forward pickets to Juraguacito," (Otherwise Siboney.) He quotes various orders to show Shafter's anxiety to get Wheeler rapidly forward, in order to reach Lawton, whom he found on the road just before reaching Siboney. Wheeler tells of the reconnoissance he made personally and of a consultation with Gen. Young and Col. Wood the night before the battle. He says the Cubans predicted that the Spaniards would leave Siboney and Santiago that night. When the advance began next day Gen. Wheeler says the regular troops and artillery were ordered upon the main Siboney and Santiago road while the rough riders and some of the other cavalry organizations were, "on the recommendation of Gen. Catillo, sent by the lesfrequented and most difficult road." Spaniards were found in the same position the next morning, about three miles from Siboney, and Gen. Wheeler gives a description of the action that followed. He says that the dynamite gun, upon which great reliance was

the battle. The statement that they were ambushed was absolutely untrue. The statement that they were aided in any way, shape or form by any other troops were about formally the nearest American troops were about formally the nearest American troops were about formally the nearest American troops were about formalles off when the fight commenced, and the victory had been won and the enemy had been in precipitate retreat fully two hours before they reached the flett.

Gen. Wheeler proceeds to point out the difficult position of the troops at the end of the battle. They were demoched with rain and were hungry and tired. He calms the victory was due to the cavairy division entirely and quetes the Spanish reports to show that the Franiards believed the American force which whipped them and drove them from the field was ten times as large as it actually was. He refers to a statement by housed that Lawton had declared that every man who had failen in the Las Guastmas fight had been needlessly sacrificed and says. It is my duty to say that this statement is absolutely untrue. He relis how Gen. Lawton after the fight congratulated him Wheeleri and points out how unsoldlerly it would have been for Lawton to have criticised his senior officer in that fashion. He says the statement that the Lastina-imas fight had the effect of drawing the troops live or six miles into the interior was also a mistake. The Advance was only three miles and would have been necessary in any case to find proper cambing ground.

Touching Gen. Miles's Statement before the War Commission, where that officer said Lowton had told him that there was an scheme on foot to leave him Lawton in the lurch and have a fight, Gen. Wheeler said would have been accommend on the make of the 20th and had no command on the make of the 20th and had no command on the make of the 20th and had no command on the make of the 20th and had no command on the make of the continued his duties and was an init near the exercise of that command. He says that on the following da

continued his duties and was not put men the sick renert.

He admits that he was ignorant of the conference held by Shafter and his Generals on the 30th, but Shafter explained this by saving that he under tood Wheeler was sick and his observation had advised against letting him know of the profosed battle the next day. Notwithstanding this Wheeler says, he learned that active reparations were being made for operations, and at daylight on the next day he do to the front and exercised command. He tells of the various orders he gave to Summer and his corote to Shafter of what he was doing, which supports his contention. He tells of the various orders he can be also the washness of the line at San Juan, and says that many officers insisted that the ridge could not be held and he learned that the rame statement's had been made to Shafter. Says Wheeler:

"I did exercitating in my power to discoursze this feeling and to did how who cannot one that the enemy had fled from us at Jas sinus, mas; that we had driver them from their for tilentions on San Juan titler that the wealth

that the enemy hast field from us at lass small mast that we had sinver them from their fortifications on san duantifies that they would expect us to take Santiage that they would expect us to take Santiage that they would expect us to take Santiage of their making an attack onen as that might and that if they did we could hold the radge. The finiting was more or less severe during the day, but by night we were well intremelied, and I regarded our position as impreciable.

Gen. Wheeler was the statement that he had tall Gen. Kent of his desire to retreat was absolutely unities, adding: I was emphatic and tastitive and carnest against retreating from the time we took San Juan Hill until July 10, when Santiago surrentered.

He attached Gen. Kent of this desire of the same attached for Kent denial of this same statement along with other evidence of the same character. He says the publicity of the errors he seeks to correct has brought to him many offers from army officers familiar with the facts to write him on the subject in refortation, and he adds, in the shane of an appendix to his own report, a number of letters from such officers. He says the publicity of the error his seeks to correct has brought to him had so the sown report, a number of letters from such officers. He spects too. Lawton in a letter to himself as pronouncing his wheelers history of the cannular a very just and accurate description of what securities, and he guotes too. Rossawelt as follows.

Thave read Bonsais sized, and it makes no extremely indicant, He seems to have selected you as an especial object of attack. Of the Guasimus fight he knows absolutely nothing.

NEW YORK INDIANS WIN. A Decision by the Supreme Court Which

Will Cost the Government \$1,967,056. Washington, March 20.-The New York inited States by the decision of the Supreme fourt to-day. It had been twice settled by the ourt of Claims and brought to the Supreme bourt on appeal, but was sent back after the first trial for the lower court to make certain modifications of the decree, which in the first ustance was against the Indians. This was lone, and the United States appealed from the atter decree. In January last the Solicitor-Court of Claims to make additional fludings of It was this motion that was denied to-day

endered by the Court of Claims last Noteni-or. The litigation between the Government and the Indians was begun June 24. 1885, when the claim of the Indians was reterred to the Court of Cinins under the Bowman act. The claim was for the value certain lands in Kansas granted to the New ork Indians by the treaty of Buffalo Creek, in, 15, 1808, the ferms of which the Government failed to carry out. The treaty included the names of eleven distinct tribes, and the stances, of which the condition of the canned Court of Claims found that they were all entitled to recover under the bill filed, although they did not sign the treaty, but merely gave heir assent. The treaty was signed by the lenguas, Cayugas and Onondagas, residing on Seneca reservation: the Oneidas in New York, and the Tuscarorus and St. Regis. The Oneidas at Green Bay, Onendagas at Onendaga, Stockbridges, Munzes, and Brother owns are the other five tribes which are to be

\$1,037,050, that being the amount of judgmen

NOT ADMITTAL VILLOUIUS RODY.

neluded in the division of the money realized

Identification Was an Error. WASHINGTON, March 20.-An interesting ontribution to the story of the body found strapped in a steamer chair in a cave near Saniago and supposed to be that of Admiral VIIlamil, who commanded the torpe to boat itivision of Cervera's fleet, was received at the Nay Department to-day from Lieut, A. M. Proctor, who at the time of the naval engagement off Santiago was an assistant engineer on the Gloucester. The body or skeleton was found recently, and by the clothing which lav about it, evidently the uniform of a Spanish officer, it was decided that it was the remains d Admiral Villamil, Major-Gen, Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of Santiago, examined the uniform, and he became convinced by certain insignas, according to were the remains of the commander of the Spanish torpelo division. On Tuesday last Lieut, Proctor, who is the inspector of machinery for the navy at the Wolff & Zwicker Iron Works, Portland, Ore., where several torpedo.

Additional in the control of the con

can Recublics, which was adopted at a conference of representatives of the International Union on Saturday last, the 18th inst. This agreement continues the present Executive ommittee. A letter was read from the Director of the Bureau of American Republics, Mr. Frederic Emory, asking to be relieved of further charge of the larreau and tendering his resignation, to take effect on April 1 next. The Secretary of State, as Charman of the committee, was requested to accept Mr. Emory's resignation with a unanimous expression of regret.

Secretary Haythereupon announced that, under the terms of the agreement of the 18th

under the terms of the agreement of the 18th linst, for the government of the bureau, the choice of a permanent director involved the consideration of all the recommendations of candidates and it was onen to any member of the rommittee to process names. After consideration of a long list of candidates the Fxecutive Committee authorized the selection as permanent director of then bassell Hastings of Massinghusetts. Massachusetts. Gen. Hastings was a distinguished officer in

the war of the rebedion, has for some years been interested in matters of trade with South America and the West Indies, and is recommended by many promisent citizens of Ohio and Massachusette. He will take charge of the Eureau of American Republics upon the retirement of Director Emory on the 1st of April next.

Naval Training Station at San Prancisco. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The contract for the construction of a naval training station in Yerba Bueha, was awarded to-day. The successful firm was Campbell & Pettus of San Francisco, whose bid was \$74,400. There were twenty-two bidders. The naval training station was provided for by Congress. \$100.000 being appropriated for its construction. It will be the only station of its kind in the United States.

Ambassador lower Presents His Creden-

WASHINGTON, March 20.-Mr. Charlemagne Tower, the new Ambassador to Russia, teisgraphed the State Department to-day from St.
Petersburg that he had presented his letters
of credentials to the Czar and assumed charge
of the Embassy.

Marblehead and Lebanon of the squadron of
evolution joined Admiral Sampson's flagship,
the New York, at Caimanera, in Guantanamo
let the Embassy.

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let the Embassy.

BEEF INQUIRY AT CHICAGO.

ILLINOIS FOLUNTEERS TESTIFY ABOUT ARMY RATIONS. Objections to the Canned Boast Beef-The Trouble with the Refrigerated Beef Is

of Transporting It to the Camps. CHICAGO, March 20.-Witnesses before the Court of Inquiry today testified that only about half of the canned roast beef sent to Cuba was used for food, and that fully 25 per cent. of the refrigerated beef had to be buried after a few hours' exposure to the air. In the case the fault of the meat, but of the insufficient means of keeping it sweet and wholesome and and the appeal of the 1 nited States from the last decree of the Court of Claims dismissed. of the difficulty of transporting it to the camp, William G. Willard, Surgeon-Major of this decision will cost the United States the First Illinois Volunteers, was the most important witness of the day. He thought that most of the refrigerated beef was pala-table and good had the soldiers been able to take proper care of it. In Cuba the health of the regiment was good up to July 22. Then the sick list began to increase rapidly and at the end of the month it was as high as (28) a

> "In my judgment," said the Major, "this roast beef was one, but not the only one. The re'rigerated beef was good and wholesome when delivered promptly; otherwise it quickly became tainted and unfit for luse. I should say 25 or 30 per cent, of it had to be rejected, I had no occasion to believe that it had been treated with chemicals. Canned roast beef, so called, was never a fit ration, in my opinion. and it was especially unfit for men in the condition of the troops coming back from Cuba. Replying to questions from Major Lee, Dr. Williard said: "On opening a can of beef there was usually some vacant space. The meat s in strips or scraps, more or less covered with a layer of granular fat, uninviting in anpearance. The meat itself had a bleached ar

penrance, and was tough and stringy. I do "You used the term 'so-called' with referment as a medical officer inspecting this meat day after day state whether or not it was roast beef, and why you used the expression 'so-called' roast beef."

what I have heard of its preparation indiged it was boiled beet.

Please state whether or not, in your opin, the so-called roast beef furnished the army a wholesome ration for the American sol-

climate;
In reply, to Gen. Davis, the witness said that after the second week in Cuba the men's powers of digestion were impaired and earse was necessary in eating any kind of food.
The testimony of Col. D. Jack Foster of the Sixth Elimois Volunteers was corroborative of that given by officers and men of the First Regiment hast week. He said a number of cans of roast beef had to be thrown oversouri on the voxage to Ponce and that the use of this ration caused some sickness. Col. Foster said some of the refrigerated beef sent to Ponce was unfit for use.

some of the refrigerated beef sent to Ponce was unfit for use.

Cart. F. J. Dimmick of the First Regiment of Himois Volunteers told of the conditions at Chickamanga, Tamna and Silonev. He said somelof the canned roast beef was thrown overshord on the vowage. The men did not use the beef very extensively in his commany tecause they had bought stores with their company fund. In Cuba about 50 per cent of the manned roast beef sholled because the men had no way of cooking it. The cans contained to.

marines now in the service who enlisted for the war but are entitled to discharges, then, Heywood expects to have the full strength of 0,000 men enrolled within a few months, and by the late summer to have the whole corns in line shape. He has already been called upon to furnish large garrisons for Guam and Cavite, and marines will doubtless be sent to Hawain. The Cavite guard, consisting of 25th men in the liest detachment, will be sent out within ten days, to be followed by others, until the proposed strength of 1,000 has been obtained. The Guam guardisto consists of 100 ocen now available. Wherever the guards on ships are not to their full limit, they will be brought up by assignments.

TO GUARD AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

Inspectors to Be Sent to Central American Ports Where Fruit Steamers Touch. Washington, March 20,-To minimize the essibility of introducing yellow fever, and also to prevent delay in landing cargoes of fruit in this country, Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has apprincipal ports in Central America where reguports include Port Limon and Bocas del Toro esta Bica; Bluefields, Nicaragua; Belize and Ceiva, Honduras, and Lavingston and Port

Petition for a Rehearing in the Alcohol in

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- A petition for a rehearing of the "Alcohol in the Arts" case, decided against the manufacturers in the Supreme Court a few weeks ago by a bare majority of the court, was filed to-day. Gen. B. F. Tracy succeeds Mr. Choate, who argued the case as counsel for Robert Dunlop, the claimant in the case.

Four Warships Join Sampson's Squadron Washington, March 20. - The Indiana, Texas, THE NAVY'S PRIZES.

Supreme Court Advances the Cases of the Vessels Seized During the War.

WASHINGTON, March 20. - The Supreme ourt to-day granted the motion made on last Monday by Solleitor-General Richards to advance the prize money cases growing out of Attributed in Part to Insufficient Means the seizures of foreign vessels at the beginning of the war early last year. The ships concerned in these sults are the Panama. Buena Ventura, Pedro, Guido, Newfoundland, Adula and the Olinde Rodriguez. The Panama cleared from New York for Havana with an assorted cargo on April 20 and was captured by the Mangrove on April 25 while approaching Havana. The vessel was owned by Spaniards and manned and officered by Spaniards and was condemned as a prize on the ground that all Spanish property affoat after April 21 was lawful prey under the act of Congress of April 25 and the proclamation of the President of April 26. The appeal from the decision of the court was taken by Manuel Quevado, who claims the vessel.

The Buena Ventura cleared from Scranton, Miss., on April 16 for Rotterdam, with a cargo f lumber. She was captured by the Nashville n April 22. Her owners contend that she had leared with permission to coal at Newport News, which entitled her to the same protec-tion under the proclamation of the President as Spanish ships coming to the United States from a foreign port. The court, however, held that there was no evidence of an intention to coal at Newsort News, and that neither such intention nor the permission tended to in-crease the liability to capture. The vessel brought \$12,200

brought \$12,200. To capture! The vessel brought \$12,200. The Pedro was captured by the New York on April 22, while on her way from Havana to Santiago. Her owners contended that she was destined eventually for Pensacola, Fia., where a load of lumber was to have been shipped for Antwerp. The court ruled that she could not come under the proclamation, as she was not engaged in commerce with the United States, intending simily to ship a cargo, and that meantime she was engaged in the carrying trade between two or more ports of the enemy. The vessel was delivered to the Navy Donartment at an appraised value of \$200,000 and used as a collier.

Guido had sailed from Liverpool trior to

30,000.

The Newtoundland was a British steamer om Hallfax, bound for Kingston. She had a rgo of provisions and was caught loltering the vicinity of Havana with the appearance

in the vicinity of Havana with the appearance of being a blockade runner.

The Adula was a British ship chartered by a Spaniard to sail from Kingston to Sactiaco and Marzanilo. She left Kingston on June 23 and was captured by the Marbishead off Santiago. The Ollinds Rodriguez was a mail steamer captured July 17, near San Juan. She was a Fronch steamer and had disregarded the notice of the blockade of San Juan, wrincipally, it was shown, because she had seen but one warship. The court held that the blockade was not effective and ordered the vessel restored to its owners. This case was set down for argument April 17, as the vessel is in the hands of the Marshal at considerable expense to the Government. The other cases will be heard in the second week of the next term of court.

COURSE IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE. Admiral Hichborn Recommends That It Be Abandoned at Annapolis.

Private Charles A. Davis, Company H. Twentieth Infantry."

Gen. Brooke vestorday cabled from Havana the following death report:
"Death report 19th, 17th, 18th: Camp Columbia-Sergt, H. M. Barrier, Company I., First. North Carolina, typhod: Private Abo Letel, Company K., Forty-ninth Iown, typhod. Santingo-Second Lieut. F. W. Dunn, Volunteer Signal Corps, accident, falling tree: Private John McDonald, Company L. Second Immunes, desentery.

Army Orders.

Washington, March 20.- These army orders have been issued:

First Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, Second Cavalry, from Buntsville to join his regiment.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Halsey L. Wood, from New York to duty on the transport Ingalls. Major Frank C. Grugan, Stath Artillery, placed on the retired list after over forty years' service. Capt. Chester B. Worthington, Assistant Quartermaster, from Greenville, S. C., to New York city for duty on the steamship Dixes. Acting Assistant Surgeon Daniel D. Wells, from

Acting Assistant Surgeon Daniel D. Wells, from
the Department of Santiago to the hospital ship
Missourd Acting Assistant Surgeon Clarence N.
Spaiding, from New York to Rochester, Acting
Assistant Surgeon Charles D. Camp, from New York
to Choago, Acting Assistant Surgeon John W.
Thomas, from New York to Rochester, Acting
to Choago, Acting Assistant Surgeon John W.
Thomas, from New York to New Orleans, Previous
orders directing these officers to join their commands
are suspended until they can be sparred from their
present duthes. Major Charles 6, Treat Assistant
Adjurant-ceneral, Capt. Edwin St. J. Urable, Assistant Adjurant-ceneral, Capt. Edwin St. J. Urable, Assistant Adjurant-ceneral, Capt. Edwin St. J. Urable, Assistant Adjurant-ceneral, Leut. C.J. Frank D. Baldwin,
Inspector-General.

A promotion board, consisting of Major Charles
Livermont. Best, Frest Artillery, Capt. Charles
Livermont. Best, Frest Artillery, Capt. Charles
Livermont. Best, Frest Artillery, Capt. Charles
Livermont. The Cavair, recorder, is appointed to
meet at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and First Lieuts,
charles J. Bailey. First Artillery; Benjann A.
Poece, Sixth Infantry, and William K. Jones. Sixth
Infantry; Second Lieuts. Hearry B. D. Benjann A.
Poece, Sixth Infantry, and William K. Jones. Sixth
Infantry; Second Lieuts. Hearry B. D. Benjann A.
Poece, Sixth Infantry, Sand William K. Jones. Sixth
Infantry; Second Lieuts. Hearry B. D. Hearry
Frank Ferguson, First Artillery; Senian Territant Cavairy William Chemberians. First Artillery;
Frank Ferguson, First Artillery, Stath Infantry,
Robert J. Maisey, Sixth Infantry, and Frederick S. I.
Price Stath Infantry, are constanted before it.

(1) Interest to Professor, and Teacher's S. I.
Price Stath Infantry, are constanted before it.

Of Interest to Professors and Teachers

BROOKLYN ELEVATED IN.

CONTROLLING INTEREST ACQUIRED BY RAPID TRANSIT CO.

The Elevated to Be Equipped with Electricity and Run in Connection with the Great Surface System-Inclines to Con-nect Them and Transfers to Be Issued.

The absorption of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, negotiations for which have been pending for months past, became assured yesterday, when representatives of both companies reached a satisfactory agreement. There were present at the conference William Halls, Jr., Vice-President of the Hanover National Bank and Vice-President of the Brooklyn (Union Elevated Railroad Company, as the reorganized company is called, who represented the stockholders of that comany; W. F. Sheehan, Roswell P. Flower and several others interested in the Brooklyn Rap d Transit Company It was formally announced afterward by Mr. Flower that the Rapid Transit Company had acquired a controlling interest in the elevated road.

Mr. Halls made this statement last night: "The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company secured control to-day of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Road, but the terms of the transaction will not be made public. The practical consolidation is in the interest of the travelling public of Brooklyn and I understand that radical improvements will soon be begun. The securities involved in the transaction are already in process of delivery."

Mr. Halls announced that under the new arrangement passengers on the surface cars in Brooklyn now controlled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be transferred to the Brooklyn elevated trains without extra with electricity and there will be a general improvement in the service. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company now controls all the surface reads in Brooklyn with the exception of the Coney Island and Brooklyn road The Kings County Elevated road, Mr. Halls

predicted, would uitimately become a part of the lianid Transit system.

The stockholders of the Brooklyn Elevated road will receive in part payment of their shares stock of the Rapid Transit Company. which will be taken from the recent issue of \$25,000,000. Of this issue \$1,000,000 has already been paid for the purchase of the Nas-

\$25,000,000. Of this issue \$3,000,000 has already been paid for the purchase of the Nassau system, formerly controlled by Tom L. Johnson. H. B. Hollins & Co. will handle the transfer of securities and most of the stock of the Brooklyn Elevated Company was yesterday turned over to that firm.

The Brooklyn Elevated Company was yesterday turned over to that firm.

The Brooklyn Elevated Company was yesterday turned over to that firm.

The Brooklyn Elevated Company was found the principal streets of Brooklyn, all of its structure being directly above surface lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The acquisition of the elevated structure, representatives of the Rapid Transit Company said last night, will also enable the company to give quick through transit to the outskirts of Brooklyn over the clevated structure. It now requires about an hour to go from the Manhaltan end of the bridge to Bensonhurst, and it is expected that the combination of surface and elevated systems will permit this distance to be made in about forty-flive minutes. The time from Jamalca or Flushing to Manhaltan will be shortened from an hour 7to about forty minutes. The intention is to introduce electricity on the clevated structure connecting with surface tracks for suburban noints, so that passengers may be carried from Manhaltan to all the suburban territory without change of exist. Great economics will be permitted under joint management, and the net earnings of the Brooklyn in others.

Rapid Transit company are valued at prince are.

Knowledge of the rending deal caused a mm in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock on the New York Stock Exchange resterday. The stock, which sold as low as 101\(\chi\_0\) on Saturday, onened at from 110 to 100 and quickly advanced to 1100. It closed at 1000.

RATIONS TO DESTITUTE CUBANS. After April 1 They Must Be Paid For with Funds from the Revenues of the Island.

WASHINGTON, March 20.-The issuance of free rations to destitute Cubans by the United States will cease on April 1. It has been determined that after that date all food issued to the Cubans will be paid for with funds from the revenues of the island, and instructions for the carrying out of this plan have been sent to Gep. Brooke at Havana, and by him transmitted to the commanders of the

different departments in Cuba. That this information might become generally known on the island, an order on the subject has been promulgated and printed in Cuba, setting forth the determination of the United States and stating the rules under which rations will be issued and what they will be composed of. This order is as follows: "The issue of rations to destitute Cubans

on April 1. On and atter that date all food issued to destitute poor will be paid for with funds provided from the revenues of the island of Cuba. The ration to be surplied will consist of the following component to each locations. Forty bounds of rice or fifty pounds of beans, twenty-five pounds of free or fifty pounds of beans, twenty-five pounds of free or fifty pounds of beans, twenty-five pounds of free or fifty pounds of beans, twenty-five pounds of free or fifty pounds of beans, twenty-five pounds of for beet, lish or bacon and four pounds of sont. The issue will be made under the following regulations:

"I The Civil Governor of the Province will decide to whom rations shall be supplied and the issues shall be made solely under his management and courtol.

"I the Commissary shall issue no rations except on the written approval or requisition of the Civil Governor.

"I Rations for more than four neople shall not be issued to any one family the rule will be followed of issuing one ration only to each two children under 14 years of age.

"I the necessary suncides of ford will he purchased by the Commissary/from civil funds provided for the purrose, and will be issued on written requisitions from the Civil Governor of the province, who will sign receipts therefor. These receipts will be sufficient vouchers for the issue.

GEN. HENRE'S DENIAL.

He Repudiates Reported Interviews About Chances of Uprising in Porto Rico.

Washisoton, March 20.—Gen. Henry, commanding the United States troops in Porto Rico, calbed the War Department this morning a positive denial of the interviews published about a week ago crediting him with saying that there were chances of an uprising on the island. The following is the despatch as given in the first went-will the street, of appearation in the street of the formed Church.

Gustavor of the will be sufficient vouchers for the interviews published about a week ago crediting him with saying that there were chances of an uprising on the island. The following is the despatch as given on April 1. On and after that date all food is-

that there were chances of an uprising on the that there were chances of an uprising on the island. The following is the despatch as given out to slay by the War Department:

"Sax Juan by Forto Rico, March 20.

"Adjurant feneral, Waringides.

Newspaper reports of conditions here and reported interviews with me stating chances of uprising are abscuitely false. There is a great deal of file childish talk on the part of the ignorant, but as to any resistance against law and order by any masses is absurd. There has always been political agitation here, less now than ever before. The truth should be known in the United States and the island not injured by false statements.

Two Regiments Ordered from Cuba. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Orders for the withdrawal to the United States from Havana, to be mustered out, of the Second Illinois and lillst Indiana regiments were issued by the War Department to-day.

The foods we eat furnish energy for the body just as burning coal makes steam for an engine.

The experiments of Prof. Frankland, Ph. D., of London, shows that cod-liver oil yields two and one-half times more energy than starches or sweets.

Scott's Emulsion is pure cod-liver oil combined with hypophosphites of lime and soda. It forms fat, gives strength, enriches the blood, invigorates the nerves, and repairs tissues.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

BE GUIDED BY ADVICE.

## Well-Known Druggist Praises Dr. Greene's Nervura Beyond All Other Remedies.

Says It Is the Greatest Remedy in the World for Blood and Nerve Diseases and Best of All Spring Medicines.

There is no remedy in the world praised so highly by dectors and druggists, which is weak wonderful merits, as Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. The popular druggist, Mr. Fred Lane of Gloucester, Mass., gives Dr. Greene's Nervura such praise and independent as should induce everybody who needs a spring a medicine to take this greatest of health and

strength restorers. Mr. Lane says: "I have sold Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and "I have sold Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy ever since it came on the market, as well as other remedies, and I am free to say that it is the best seller of all, and from what the subsequence of all and from what spood of all. There was a time when I tried not to sell it, for I made a small profit on it, but it was no use; my customers would have it, so I fell into line to my own advantage and the good of my customers, and I mean to stay in it. The last issue of the large bottle, at the same price, is a corker, and takes beyond all other schemes. I always recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura for all blood and nerve diseases, and it has always given satisfaction. There is no doubt in my mind but what it is the best remedy on the market for this special class of diseases."

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy

market for this special class of discases.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is the prescription of the famous Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th st., New York city, the most successful specialist in America in curring nervous chronic and lingering diseases. People can therefore have absolute confidence that the remedy is perfectly adapted to cure, and you have the privilege of consulting Dr. Greene at any time about your case, free of charge, either personally or by writing to him.



Moses fiage Leonard died vesterday morning at his home. 131 McDonough street. Brooklyn, in the eighty-ninth year of bis age. It was only on Friday last that he and his wife celebrated the sixty-seventh anniversary of their marriage. He had recently suffered from an attack of the grip, and the exhaustion which followed resulted in his death. He was born of Puritan stock in Stafford, Conn. He left his father's farm to become a toacher, but soon drifted into the ice business, which he quickly developed. He was one of the organizers of the Knickerboeker I ce Company, which secured a charter from the Legislature in 1855, and was the Troasurer of the company in 1869, when he became President of the Washington Ice Company. In 1849 he was elected Alderman of the old Ninth ward in New York on the Democratic theket and served three years. He was elected to Congress in 1845. Two vears later he ran for a second term, but was defeated. In 1846 he was elected Almshouse Commissioner and served until 1849, when he wen't of California to attend to some business interests in that State, in those early days a New York Alderigan until the close of his life the title of Judge clung to Mr. Leonard. Soon after reaching San Francisco, Mr. Leonard eresumed his political activity, and in 1850 was chosen a member of its first Common Council. He had returned to New York before the treaking out of the war and was one of the chief organizers of the Sixth New York Artillery. President Lincoln appointed him Provest Marshalin the Tenth Congressional district, and to the fathiul discharge of his duties. During the war Mr. Leonard became a Republican and continued to act with that party until the nomination of Blaine, when he supported Cleveland.

Bhermore of Rockland county, and five children survive him.

Father Joseph Graf, who died on Sunday of consumption, from which he had suffered for saveral Fears, had long been conspleuous in the Roman Catholic Church as an advocate of the best forms of ecclesiasteal music. He founded the Catholic Conservatory of Music in East Forty-third street, and remained in charge of that until ill health compelled him to give un all active work. He was an earnest opponent of the use in the services of the Church of the music of the modern Italian composers, and of the Frenchmen as well. In particular was he opposed to the florid and sentimental music that comes out of Italian the work of writers little known in any other branch of composition. He was born 50 years ago in Wurzack, in Wurtenberg, Gormany, and at 14 became a student of the College of the Holy Ghost in Paris. At 23 he was ordained a priest and went to Ireland, where for a while he was a professor in a Roman Catholic college. Ten years ago be came to this country. Later he came to this city, and after serving for a while he as a priest he took charge of the choir at 84. Agnes's Church and after serving for a while he sa a priest he took charge of the choir at 84. Agnes's Church and after serving for a while he sa a priest he took charge of the choir at 84. Agnes's Church and founded. He will be buried to-day from the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Filty-first street.

The Rev. Dr. William Ormiston, former pas-

leformed Church.

Gustavus Farley, Sr., died on Sunday at his home, 40 East Twenty-lifth street, of appendictis. He was the New York member of the firm of Fraser, Farley & Co. of Yokohama, Japan, exporters of siks and teas. Mr. Farley, who was born in Boston 54 years ago, went early in life to the Orient and started in Justiness for himself. He lived in Japan for eighteen years. For the last ten years he handled the firm's business here. He was a member of the Union, Century, and Downtown clubs and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He leaves a widow and a son, who is a student at Harvard.

The Rev. Daniel S. Clancy of St. Nicholas's

the Sons of the American Revolution. He leaves a widow and a son, who is a student at Harvard.

The Rev. Daniel S. Clancy of St. Nicholas's Church, Passale, died on Sunday at the home of a friend in Jersey City, where he was attacked with pneumonia while on a visit. He was 33 years old. He was educated at Seton Hall College and ordained in 1888. For ten years he was assistant at St. Bridget's Church in Jersey City, and was recently assigned by Bishop Wigger to the church in Passale Funeral services will be held this morning in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth street, Brooklyn.

Daniel Metsger, Sl years old, died on Saturday night at his home, 75 Pacific avenue, Jersey City. He was born in Bergen Point, but had spent the greater part of his life in the Lafayette section of Jersey City. He was one of the trustess of the Communipaw Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, which consolidated some years ago with the Lafayette Methodist Episcopal Church, which consolidated some years ago with the Lafayette Methodist Episcopal Church, which consolidated some years ago with the Lafayette Methodist Episcopal Church, beath resulted from old age and general debility.

Charles Hell died at his home, 50 Pulassi street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, aged 75 years. He was born in Albany. He had always been active in Republican bolitics, and three years ago Judge Joseph Aspinall appointed him an attendant in the County Court in Brooklyn. He was a warden of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He is survived by a widow, two sons and two daughters.

William H. Oakley, President of the National Citizens Bank, died on Sunday morning at his home, 340 West Eighty-seventh street. He was in the seventy-third year of his age. Mr. Oakley was a director of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, Treasurer of his Age. Mr. Oakley was a director of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, Treasurer of his age. Mr. Oakley was a director of the Manhattan Life Housters by Child on Sunday at Evanston. fill, He was 7) years of age, had been dean of th

The Rev. A. S. Gumbart, pastor of the Dud-ley Street Haptist Church, Boston, died sud-denly on Sunday of angina pectoris. He was born in Boston in 1853 and was educated in New York.

yle for 1860.

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RATES TO THE NORTHWEST. The Great Northern's Representative Not

at the Peace Conference. CHICAGO, March 20.-Practically nothing was complished at to-day's special meeting of the Western Passenger Association because of the absence of General Passenger Agent Whitner of the Great Northern road, which was the first to reduce rates to the Northwest. Without knowing what the Great Northern road proposes to do in the future the representatives of the other Western roads do not was to take any radical steps. P. S. Eustis of the Burlington system, D. McNicol of the Canadian Pacific, W. R. Callaway of the "Soo" Canadian Pacific, W. R. Callaway of the "Soo" line and Charles S. Fee of the Northern Pacific were appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Whitney and if possible stop the war. The committee telegraphed Mr. Whitney that it would like to confer with him in Chicago on Wednesday, or, if that was not convenient for him, to see him in St. Paul on Thursday. So answer come from Mr. Whitney, and, as he was here on Saturday, it is inferred that the prespects of a settlement of the troubles are poor.

PREFERS TO BE AN EDITOR. Prof. Finles Declines to Become President

of it adversity of Cincinnati. CINCINNALL March 20.-The University The Committee on President reported that the Presidency of the University of Cincinnational been offered to Prof. John H. Finley, President of Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill. Prof. Fin-ley declined the offer, as he had accepted the editorship of Mediane's Madagine at \$10,001 a year. The university Presidency will bring with it a salary of only \$5,000 a year.

To Extermina e the Deer on Molokai Island. SEATTLE, Wash., March 20.-The American Sugar Company, which owns most of the island of Molokai, in the Sandwich group, is going to hire hunters to exterminate the immense herds of deer that are roaming over the island and doing damage to canefields. Afted W. Carter is now here and will take back with him several experienced hinters. Their pay will be \$45 a month, but they will make much note by selling the hides of the deer killed.



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simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the California Fig Syste Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the California Fig Symur Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the Call-FORMIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives. as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company -

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